

CLUB
SCOTCH WHISKY
BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET
\$12.50 per Dozen
H. PRICE & CO.
12, Queen's Road.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

GRAND PRIZE PARIS 1900
The Highest Possible Award.
Joseph
Gillott's
PENS.
Of Highest Quality, & Having Greatest
Durability, are Therefore
CHEAPEST.
The only Award, Chicago, 1904.

No. 12,271.

號九十月七年二零百九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902.

日五十月六年寅壬

PRICE, \$2.50 Per Month.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. STREET & CO., 39, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4. GORDON & GORDON, 10, Old Bailey, E.C. 4. BATES, HENDY & CO., 81, Cannon Street, E.C. 4. SAMUEL DRAKE & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. 4. ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street, W. C. MITCHELL & CO., 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4. ADVERTISING AGENCY LTD., 107, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
PARIS AND EUROPE:—MAYNARD, FAHMY & CO., 18 Rue de la Grange Battoire.
NEW YORK:—THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52, West 22nd Street.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.
CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARIES CO., Colombo.
PATAVIA:—H. M. VAN DORT & CO.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WAUGH, Ltd., Singapore.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & CO., Manila.
CHINA:—MOROS, A. A. DE MILLO, Amoy, N. MOULLE & CO., LIMITED, Foochow, BARNETT & CO., Shanghai, LANG, CHAMBERLAIN & CO., and KELLY & WAUGH, Yokohama, Kobe, Changhai & Co., and KELLY & WAUGH.

For Sale.
CHAIN FOR SALE.
14 LENGTHS (15 fathoms each length) of New 2 1/2" Steel link chain at 7 1/2 coppers lb.
Apply by letter to "CHAIN,"
Care of "China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, July 15, 1902. 1476

Wanted.
WANTED.
A POSITION BY EUROPEAN Book-keeper, objecting to Coast Port; references given.
Address: "A. G."
Care of "China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, July 16, 1902. 1493

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.
WANTED.
AN EXPERIENCED FOREMAN for a Government Timber Mill; must be thoroughly acquainted with the erection and management of Timber-cutting Machinery. Forward copies of recent testimonials and state salary required.
to DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, SARAWAK.
Hongkong, February 3, 1902. 256

WANTED.
AN ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
Apply by letter only, giving copies of references, to
MANAGER,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 10, 1902. 1449

WANTED.
A LADY MUSIC TEACHER to teach a young lady the piano. Reply stating terms to
"Z. D. L."
Care of "China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, July 12, 1902. 1452

WANTED.
LESSONS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE by a GERMAN.
Apply to
Care of "China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, July 15, 1902. 1472

"THE REVENUE OF CHINA."
A SERIES OF ARTICLES, Reprinted from "The China Mail," WITH AN APPENDIX.
To be had at the OFFICE of THIS PAPER, Messrs. KELLY & WAUGH, LTD. And Messrs. W. BROWN & CO.
Price, 50 Cents.

THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
"BLACK & WHITE"

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS
By Appointment to
H.M. THE KING.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong,
Sole Agents.

Business Notices.
W. S. BAILEY & CO.
Engineers, Shipbuilders, Boilermakers,
Blacksmiths, and Brass and Iron Founders.
COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS, STEAM WATER BOATS, LIGHTERS,
TUGS AND FAST STEAM LAUNCHES.
Pumps, Packings, General Stores and Engineers' Tools of Every Description.
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ENGINE & SHIPBUILDING WORKS: KOWLOON BAY.
W. S. BAILEY, MANAGER. E. O. MURPHY, WH. & AL. MURPHY.
CONTRACTORS FOR ALL KINDS OF ENGINEERING WORK, PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND TENDERS.
Consulting and Superintending Engineers and Surveyors.
NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP between the undersigned was dissolved by Mutual Consent on the 12th July, 1902.
W. L. SAUGHT & SON.
Hongkong, July 16, 1902. 1469

NOTICE.
CHENG YUET LO is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration from this date during my absence from the Colony.
C. W. BISMARCK,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 15, 1902. 1459

NOTICE.
WE have this Day been appointed AGENTS of the MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept risks at Current rates.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Hongkong, July 1, 1902. 1473

MUSIC LESSONS.
MRS. J. J. LILLIE receives PUPILS for Singing, Harp, and Piano. Certificates, Guild Hall School of Music and Trinity College, Honours.
J. CAMERON, Teacher.
KOWLOON.
Hongkong, July 14, 1902. 1464

NOTICE.
WE HAVE THIS DAY been appointed AGENTS FOR HONGKONG for the
Taiwan Stone and Shell Lime Factory, Macau.
These lines have been tested by experts, and found to be Superior to any other found in China. All houses should be lime washed with this line. It gives an air of sweetness and kills vermin. It is a decided check on Plague and other pestilential diseases, and it is invaluable for Building Purposes, having been tested and found to give 60 to 70 lbs to the square inch breaking strength. Orders will be received, and Testimonials can be seen and Prices quoted on application to
C. E. WARREN & CO.,
39 Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, June 16, 1902. 1273

COSMOPOLITAN HOUSE,
With Excellent Board and Lodging, at moderate terms,
No. 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
KWONG SAM YU,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, July 8, 1902. 1419

NOTICE.
MR. GEO. PATTON, late of Kowloon Dock, has the honour to inform the public that he has this Day commenced business under the style of
GEO. PATTON & CO.
COPPERSMITHS, PLUMBERS AND GENERAL ENGINEERS.
Specialties, Household Distillers, Water Sterilizers, General Sanitary Fittings, Asbestos Goods and Brass Work.
Works, Bowring Road Canal East.
City Office, 9 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, July 1, 1902. 1411

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
THE "AUSTRALIA"
49, POTTINGER STREET,
2 Doors from Central Police Station.
COMFORTABLE ROOMS, SPLENDID CABLE.
Vacancies for a few Business Gentlemen.
Apply
MANAGERESS.
Hongkong, July 4, 1902. 1398

MUNICH
DARK BAVARIAN
BEER
1 Case = 4 Doz qts. \$14.00
1 " = 6 Doz pints 14.50
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road.
458

Business Notices.
BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,
PRAYA CENTRAL
(NEAR THE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE).
PACKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BOILER COMPOSITION,
ENGINE AND OTHER OILS,
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.
ALL ARTICLES OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.
BRADLEY & Co., Managers.
A 3 or 19 Catty Box contains one of the most acceptable and purest of TEA at Home.
Without doubt this is the Finest Blend of TEA at the price, to be had in China.
1902.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED FOCHOW TEA.
PRICES.
Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.
Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50 Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00
THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, PROVIDED WITH EVERY COMFORT.
NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS.
TWO ELEVATORS.
NEW REFRIGERATING PLANT.
BEST QUALITY LIQUORS & PROVISIONS.
ASK FOR FERGUSON'S
'P. & O.'
SPECIAL LIQUEUR, 10 YEARS OLD
HIGHLAND WHISKY.
FERGUSON'S
SPECIAL CREAM
BREADALBANE HIGHLAND WHISKY.
These are the finest productions of Scotland, devoid absolutely of all deleterious matter.
THE CREME DE LA CREME OF WHISKIES.
PURE AND MILD.
Sole Importers,
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
MUSIC LESSONS.
MR. L. A. GRACA receives Pupils for the VIOLIN, MANDOLINE, and GUITARRA.
For Terms, Etc.,
Apply to THE STUDIO
"ELGIN VILLAGE"
No. 49, CAUSEWAY.
Hongkong, December, 27, 1901. 1263

Business Notices.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
Portland Cement.
In casks of 375 lbs net \$5.50 per cask, ex Factory.
In bags of 250 lbs net \$3.50 per bag, ex Factory.
FACTORIES—HONGKONG AND MACAO.
Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed Paving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.
FIRE CLAY WORKS.—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.
For further particulars, apply to
Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
2635
The Peak Hotel.
Admirably Situated—Sheltered from the North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-West Monsoon.
A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS INTO THE HOTEL.
80 Telephone No. 29. Town Office, 7, DUNDRELL STREET.
DENNY, MOTT & DICKSON, LD.
'BANGKOK (SIAM),
TEAK MERCHANTS AND SAW MILLERS.
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COTTAM & CO.,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS
(Just Received).
SNOW'S CELEBRATED
AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES,
STRAW HATS
(ALL SIZES),
228
Cutler, Palmer & Co.,
LONDON.
(Wire Shippers to China since 1815).
Have always Stocks of their well-known Brands with
Hongkong, 15th July, 1901. SIEMSEN & CO. 1463
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.
THE ONLY EFFICIENT REMEDY FOR ALLEVIATING THE IRRITATION.
DAKIN'S SINGLE SEIDLITZ.
A MOST AGREEABLE AND EFFECTIVE PURGATIVE PREPARATION.
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W. BREWER & CO.
SOME VERY POPULAR BOOKS. CLOTH BOUND—\$1.50 Each.
The Bible in Spain, by Borrow.
Laverne—Gipsy Tale, by Borrow.
Romany Rye—Tale, by Borrow.
Historical and Critical Essays, by Lord Macaulay.
Complete Prose Works, by Emerson.
Sartor Resartus, by Carlyle.
Coral Reefs, by Darwin.
Society in China, by Douglas.
Mary Barton, by Gaskell.
Alton Locke, by Kingsley.
An Old Fogey, by Mac Adair.
Silas the Conjuror, by J. Greenwood.
Absolute purity can only be obtained by distillation. Avoid
Typhoid, Cholera and other ailments by drinking Pure Water.
Only Pure Triple-Distilled Water is used in the Manufacture of
AQUARIUS.
Telephone 75.
No filter has ever been invented which can be relied on to catch the germs of Cholera, the real safeguard against danger of this kind is either to drink no water at all or to drink only distilled water.—"St. James' Gazette."
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE AQUARIUS COMPANY.
Hongkong, July, 12, 1902.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE AQUARIUS COMPANY.
Hongkong, July, 12, 1902.

TELEPHONE NO. 256.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.
ACHEE & CO

祥利廣
17a Queen's Road.

**Furniture
Dealers.**

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BEDROOM
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS and
CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-
PROOF FILTERS,
ROCHESTER LAMPS,
WHITE TURKISH
TOWELS and
COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS,
and HOUSEHOLD
REQUISITES.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

28 & 34, Queen's Road
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel and Post Office).

**General -
Drapers -
and - - -
Outfitters**

Manila and Brazilian
Straw Hats;
also, the Latest Shapes in
- - **Sailors**
JUST ARRIVED.

'Ping Pong.'
Complete sets, ranging
in Price from \$1 to
\$15.

DRESSMAKING
A SPECIALITY.
All cutting executed by
an experienced
Dressmaker.

NEW MILLINERY,
NEW WASHING
SILKS.
NEW SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.

Telephone No. 125.



**SEASONABLE
WINES.**

	per Dozen.
LIGHT WINE	\$ 6.50 to \$19.00
WHITE WINE	8.00 " 13.00
CLARETS	4.50 " 13.00
ST. LEON TONIC WINE	21.00
BURGUNDIES	14.00 " 30.00

H. PRICE & CO.,
458 12, Queen's Road.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Transfer Books of The Hongkong Ice
Co., Ltd., closed from this date to the
24th July, inclusive.

Miscellaneous.
Goods per *Marla* delivered
after this date subject to rent.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold
Property (in Two Lots), at Mr Geo.
F. Lamont's Sales Rooms.

Miscellaneous.
Transfer Books of The Hongkong Land
Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.,
closed from this date to the 24th
July, inclusive.

Miscellaneous.
Goods per *Yan* undelivered after Noon
on this date subject to rent and land-
ing charges.
Goods per *Marla* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

Friday, July 19.
Evening Meeting of the Members of the
Peak Club, at the Club Premises.
Transfer Books of The West Point Build-
ing Co., Ltd., closed from this date to the
24th July, inclusive.
Goods per *Marla* not cleared on
this date subject to rent.
Goods per *China* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

Established A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

Celebrated

E

BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

Our Celebrated 'E' Liqueur SCOTCH

WHISKY is a Blend of the Finest

WHISKIES distilled in SCOTLAND

Specially selected. It is of great age.

Very fine and Mellow.

its superior quality has established

its reputation as the LEADING

SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

Per Dozen \$15.00.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

121

The publication of this issue commenced
on 4.35 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902.

According to the current Chinese philosophy all substances in the world may be divided into the five classes of Metal, Wood, Water, Fire, and Earth. From a merely chemical point of view, it is possible that this analysis may be lacking in accuracy, but if we serve the Chinese abundantly for an uncounted number of millenniums, and may answer for our present purposes in considering the peculiarities of the metropolitan of the metropolitan province. Metals are of various kinds, but the one which the Chinese most highly value, and upon which they appear to be most dependent, is silver. That there was an enormous quantity of this substance removed from Tientsin by foreigners, both civilians and military, after the siege, is sufficiently well known. For many months, it appeared that it would be a generation or so before the trade and industries of Tientsin would be resumed upon their former scale. But in much less than two years there is to all appearance a large volume of trade, although the details in the Customs Reports are distinctly different from those of the days before the outbreak.

An inquiry of the Chinese themselves as to their explanation of the phenomena may call forth the reply that while there appears to be a great deal of business done it is really to a large extent 'empty,' by which is meant that the conditions are temporary and transitional, and should form no gauge of what is to be expected in the future. On the other hand, one everywhere sees that the areas where the war devastation was wrought by fire and looting is now again thickly covered with shops for the most part much better than those which formerly stood upon the same sites. It is unquestionably the fact that many owners of large properties in Tientsin were practically ruined, as they had neither of the resources which have been the mainstay of foreigners in like circumstances—insurance and indemnity. But the Chinese are a race readily adaptable to circumstances, or they would not have survived, until the present time against all the odds of Nature and of Time. When a man is unable to resume his business, it is quite possible that capital should appear from elsewhere where the damage of war and invasion has been at a minimum. A definite ground-rent is paid to the owner of the soil, and the business has virtually changed hands—although to the spectator there is no indication of change. There was a period of many months during which the dealers from a distance in the provinces to the west and in Mongolia were unable or unwilling to venture the journey to Tientsin. During this time, the supplies needed at these inland points were lacking, and the goods which they are accustomed to ship to Tientsin at remunerative rates had been accumulating. As soon as stability was definitely assured, however, there began to be tiny rills, gradually expanding into larger streams of merchandise, all flowing Tientsin-ward. It is these, coming into Chinese warehouses as well as into foreign godowns, which give to Tientsin the appearance of a busy mart—just as in the former days. All this is accompanied and conditioned by much which is puzzling, not to say bewildering. The old grain-transport of a white rice has wholly gone by the board, and the channel of the once busy Pei-ho is crossed by two bridges of boats, where there used to be none. To the casual observer, there appears to be very little river traffic, yet it is certain that vast quantities of merchandise both come and go. The great salt monopoly has been undergoing radical transformations, but it is in a temporary stage of its evolution owing to the abnormal dominance of the Provisional Government, and to the fact that the Russian Concession on the east of the river ('Concession' being a technical phrase for the territory seized from the Chinese without compensation) has been for ages the site of the vast and innumerable salt-heaps, all of which must be, within a few months, finally removed to make way for the flourishing trade which is expected to make the saline desert blossom like the Russian rose. The salt has been sold to merchants much as used to be the case, who distribute it in the regions of the interior as before, albeit there was an interregnum of several months when the supply being wholly out of it was necessary to fall back upon the reserve stores. But, fortunately, the Chinese have had ages of experience in the business of practical administration of China, and they are aware how very uncertain public quiet was at times become. They, therefore, wisely make allowance for this by keeping on hand a large quantity of salt, which plays a most useful part whenever a cataclysm comes. It is understood that with the resumption of peace the production of salt by the Chinese at Taku and along the sea-board will be resumed as before, only the deposit will be at Lu Tai, or at some convenient point to the east, and no longer along the crowded banks of the 'Sea River.' But for the outbreak of 1900, Tientsin would have waited long for a change so radical and so far-reaching as this.

Another 'metal' which is vital to the Chinese social and commercial life is brass—and copper. The intricacies of the relation of the world's supply of this substance and the coinage of the Chinese are well beyond the comprehension of the human intellect, not specially trained to the subject. Suffice it to say that within the past few years the 'Mint' at the East Arsenal put forth great quantities of cash, but like other Chinese monetary issues elsewhere there was so much alloy in them that the currency speedily fell into disrepute,

and became so adulterated with spurious and intrinsically worthless particles on coins that it was a grave problem what to do about it. The whole business of the regulation of currency, even for the Chinese themselves, is full of perplexities, owing not so much to the difficulty of such regulation in itself as at bottom to the tricky nature of the agents through whom the regulation must be effected. The bad coin invariably drives out the good, for the excellent reason that it always appears to be the interest of a great many influential persons to have it do so, and once the good cash is gone it is hard to get it back. Rigorous proclamations are issued, there are occasional raids on cash-shops and at the local fairs, and in due time the evil recurs as before. In the case of Tientsin the inevitable disorders attending the foreign occupation reduced the currency difficulties to a state of complete insolubility. This was apparently largely due to the fact that someone under the aegis of foreign protection was constantly producing the spurious cash in practically illimitable quantities, which were forced into circulation until at last every single good cash was withdrawn. We have for a long time had the singular if not the unique spectacle of a cash medium which is intrinsically worth next to nothing at all—yet there is no other. It is reported, and apparently believed, that one of the Continental powers allowed the minting of this despicable stuff on its concession, and received for the right to do this a substantial sum per month—but of this there is, of course, no tangible proof. What is certain is that it takes place, and has long done so. At the present time, the rate of the dollar in the bad cash (*mao chieh*) is from 3,500 to 3,600 cash, while in good cash it is about 1,700 cash. This involves 'bimetallism' and a double standard on a scale never before witnessed, and out of the middle it is certain that the money-shops reap a rich harvest. Many plans have been proposed for dealing with the evil, but it is generally felt that the Provisional Government, having but a limited (and a temporary) jurisdiction was not in a position to grapple with it effectively even if they knew what ought to be done, which was far from being the case. One of the secretaries suggested the radical and drastic step of quietly buying up a large quantity of good cash and holding it in reserve. Then, without warning, a notice should be suddenly issued that after 48 hours (or thereabouts) none of the bad cash should be allowed anywhere as a medium, but that it would be bought up by the Provisional Government at its value by weight. What result this would have had it is impossible to say, as it was not tried, the courage of the Government as a whole not being equal to the venture. One result is a firm conviction on the part of the Chinese that foreigners can not govern Tientsin, especially when they come in job lots of Six Powers at a time. This is the more conspicuous as the bad Tientsin cash circulates nowhere else, and at a short distance in the interior the currency is the same as it has always been.

The Gentle Russ.
Messrs Noel Murray and Co.'s piece goods report, dated 12th inst., quotes the following from a Shanghai contemporary:—A letter from Newchwang states there is very much sickness there, and the Russians are carrying out so-called preventive measures in a most objectionable manner. On quite trivial grounds, such as mere ill-looking clothes or dirty faces, Chinese are arrested and rushed into the 'sanitary' methods and medicine is thrown into them. The Chinese report that many natives who were in fair health have been made ill and have died under Russian maltreatment.

Accidents to Submarine Vessels.
The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on the 16th ult.—A telegram from Cherbourg states that a somewhat serious accident has occurred on board the submarine torpedo-boat *Le Siphon* during its sea trials. *Le Siphon*, which is a vessel of an improved *Narval* type, with a boiler heated by liquid fuel, left Cherbourg Harbour in command of Lieutenant De Kervergen for a twenty-four hours' trial of its machinery both above and beneath water. For about five hours the submarine steamed on the surface of the water. At two o'clock, when off Cape de la Hague, and with a good breeze blowing, orders were given for the vessel to plunge. This was successfully carried out, and the boat had been beneath the water for a period of two hours, when the boatswain was suddenly taken ill and lost consciousness. Almost immediately afterwards two quartermasters were overcome in a similar manner. Great excitement prevailed on board the vessel, which was brought to the surface with all possible speed. The submarine at once returned to Cherbourg, where the sick men were landed on stretchers and conveyed to the torpedo station. The Army doctor who was called to attend them said that they were suffering from partial asphyxiation, caused by oxide of carbon. The men are pronounced to be out of danger, and will be about again in a few days. An accident is also reported to have occurred on board the submarine *Tridon* during its sea trials. By the bursting of a water-gauge Lieutenant Bastard de Pères, its Commander, was severely scalded.

SUMMER COMPLAINT
Is the children's most dangerous enemy. It is the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, given according to directions, is the most effective remedy known. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. For sale by All Dealers; WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

PROMPT ACTION
In dealing with what may be only a slight cough will often avert some more serious illness.

STEARNS' COUGH CURE
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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.

The Legislative Council meets on Monday.

The will of the late Earl Fitzwilliam has been sworn at over three millions sterling.

The Transvaal Boers have forwarded a telegram expressive of sympathy with His Majesty the King.

It is estimated that the English railways lost over one million sterling by the postponement of the Coronation.

The King's approval of Hon. C. S. Sharp's appointment as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council appears in the *Gazette*.

It was the Boers who issued the ultimatum which brought about the South African War, but Great Britain dictated the terms of peace.

A minute by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government relating to Pension Rules, substituted for that published in January last, is published in the *Gazette*.

Free Beer.

The brewery proprietors have presented a thousand barrels of Bass's beer to maintain the dinner to be given to the poor of London by His Majesty the King on Coronation Day.

Hongkong Christian Union.

The usual weekly prayer meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union will be held at the Rooms of the Union, Beaconsfield Arcade, on Monday evening at 5.15 p.m. Mr John Pitt B.N. will preside. All Christians are invited.

Canton Declared Infected.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Canton has been declared an infected port by the Government of Bengal, and that the necessary regulations for the prevention of the importation of plague by sea will be enforced against arrivals from Canton in the ports of Orissa and Chittagong.

Serious Accident at Huddersfield.

A London telegram states that a serious accident has occurred at Huddersfield through an electric tram car travelling at full speed leaving the rails. The cars were precipitated into a shop, wrecking the building, and killing three persons and injuring others.

Stamp Revenue.

The stamp revenue of the Colony for the first half-year of 1902 shows a total decrease of \$19,048 as compared with that of the same period last year. The chief decrease is in the item 'Conveyance or Assignment,' which dropped by \$31,221.50. There was an increase of \$14,053.80 in the item 'Probate, or Letters of Administration.'

Returns.

The Financial Returns of the Colony are published in the *Gazette*, as are also the Returns of the Supreme Court for 1901. The number of Original cases dealt with was 175 and of Summary cases 1,343, of which 27 and 517 were settled or withdrawn before trial. In the Original Court, \$92,463 was the amount of debts and damages recovered, and in the Summary Court \$88,702 were recovered.

New Hongkong Subsidiary Coinage.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government notifies, says the *Gazette*, that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the following design for the obverse of all subsidiary coins hereafter issued for the Colony of Hongkong, viz., a crowned effigy of His Majesty and Emperor. The above design has been approved by the Master of the Mint and Secretary of State as required by Article 3 (2) of the Hongkong (Coinage) Order in Council 1895.

Hongkong Volunteers.

The Report on the Hongkong Volunteers for 1901 is published in the *Gazette*. Major-General Sir W. J. Gaseigne, General Officer Commanding in China and Hongkong, reports to himself as Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong that there had been a slight falling off in numbers, but in all other respects he had been satisfied with the state of efficiency maintained. During the year the Corps had been practically without a Commanding Officer, and although Major Chapman temporarily filled up the gap and acquitted himself satisfactorily, this was not the same thing as having a regular Commanding Officer. Now, however, that Major Pritchard had taken the command, he expected to see a considerable improvement, and he had one or two schemes on foot by which the position and indeed the efficiency of the Corps would be, he hoped, greatly improved in the future. The Report of Major Pritchard gives the strength of the Corps at 318 as against 366 for the previous year.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Our Own Trumpet.

We are pleased to see that the *China Mail* will not be the only newspaper represented at the King's Coronation Celebration!

The Plague.

The cases of plague reported during the 24 hours ended noon to-day numbered 7—rather a jump after the blank returns of the previous day. The total is now 454.

Public Works.

Tenders are invited in the *Gazette* for the erection of quarters, etc., at No. 3 Police Station (East), and for the construction of a lighthouse tower and additional quarters on Green Island.

At Last!

We are pleased to see that the Government has at last accepted our correspondent's suggestion, and that a bronze fence is now being placed round the Duke of Connaught's statue. Better late than never, will be the public verdict.

New Member of Council.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has provisionally appointed Dr F. W. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, to be a member of the Legislative Council until further notice, vice Mr F. J. Bodeley, Captain Superintendent of Police, resigned.

Declared Infected.

Tongkah and Taku have been declared infected ports. This is a result of Mr Osborne's remarks at last meeting of the Sanitary Board, when it was pointed out that it was absurd to declare Tientsin and not the two other places mentioned through which all the shipping business was done.

First and Last Shots.

The first shot in the Boer campaign were fired on the night of Oct. 12, 1899, 30 hours or so after the expiry of the Boer ultimatum, at Krupa, a station on the railway 40 miles south of Mafeking. The last shot of the war appear to have been discharged at Vereeniging on June 4, 1902. Lieut. McKelch, of the 2nd Brigade 9th New Zealand Contingent, was killed, and Lieut. Payne, of the same corps, was slightly wounded.

Having a Rest.

A leaden sky was overhead, the rain poured down uncompromisingly, mud was underfoot. A red-capped Parsee who had been sitting near the dripping driver got down as the conductor came up. 'What sort of chap is that?' asked the driver. 'Don't yer know that?' answered the conductor. 'Why that's one of them Indians what worships the sun.' 'Worships the sun?' said the shivering driver. 'I suppose 'e's come over 'ere to 'ave a rest.'

Coronation Hair.

At a football match in Australia, there was, at the conclusion of the game, the usual difficulty with gentlemen who disagree with the umpire's ruling. They wished and endeavored to send him home in fragments, but there were others who objected to his partition. The struggle was very warm for some time, one friend of the umpire's, with a particularly red head, being conspicuous in doing a lot of damage to opponents. The leader of the opposition at length noticed this, and drew the attention of a henchman to him in the following order, 'Bill, smash that cove with the coronation hair.'

The Chinese Camphor Industry.

A Shanghai despatch to the *Tokio Asahi* states that it has been reported there for some time past that Japanese have been trying to secure a monopoly of the camphor industry in Fokien province. A certain party with important instructions from the Japanese Government paid a visit to Fokien in April last. There has been no further news on the matter, but the Chinese press reports that Viceroy Sui has met the wishes of the Japanese in the matter, but that he has not yet consented to admit the claims of the Japanese in detail. The Viceroy appointed an officer to consider the matter and this officer met the Japanese Consul-General, Mr Ueno, recently. It was agreed that the Japanese Government should pay 240,000 taels (?) to the Chinese Government and that the Chinese Government should send officials to several camphor centres (presumably to arrange for the monopoly). The manufacture and sale of camphor will be controlled by the Japanese and Chinese officials who will attend to the collection of the proceeds. The profit is to be divided between the Japanese and Chinese Governments. The despatch adds that the matter has an important bearing on the strengthening of Japanese influence in Fokien.

NOT A MINUTE

SHOULD be lost after a child shows symptoms of cholera infantum. The most usual cause of this disease is the use of insufficiently purified water. If immediate and proper treatment is given, serious consequences will be averted. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the sole reliance of thousands of mothers and by its aid they have often saved their children's lives. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. For sale by All Dealers; WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

[BRITAIN'S SAVINGS.]

THE PHILIPPINES SCANDALS.

General Smith of the United States Army has been court-martialled for ordering his soldiers to kill all inhabitants of Samar and make the place a howling wilderness. He has been sentenced to be admonished by President Roosevelt, who has also placed him on the retired list.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

H. R. H. The Prince of Wales visited His Majesty on board the royal yacht yesterday afternoon. His Majesty's general condition continues excellent. His cough has been wheeled on to the open deck.

KING OF ITALY LEAVES RUSSIA.

H. M. The King of Italy has left Russia.

THE CORONATION REVIEW.

It is officially announced that the monarch will assemble at Spithead on the 11th August for the Coronation review, which will take place a few days later.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF AUSTRALIA.

Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G., has been sworn in at Melbourne as temporary Governor General of Australia.

CORONATION ARRANGEMENTS.

His Majesty The King, whose condition continues satisfactory, will come to London on the 8th August, returning to the royal yacht after the coronation ceremonies.

MR BALFOUR'S FIRST CABINET.

Mr Balfour has held his first Cabinet Council, Mr Chamberlain attending. It is doubtful whether any changes in the Cabinet will take place before the Autumn session.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Mr R. W. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture, is considered a likely candidate for the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

YACHTING 'METEOR' BEATEN.

The *Holigand* to Dover yacht race for the Coronation Cup open to German yachts only, has been won by *Lessa*, which beat the German Emperor's American-built *Meteor*.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The Central Police Station informed us this morning that the black drum was taken down and the black cone hoisted, pointing upwards, at 8.15 a.m., indicating that the typhoon is less than 300 miles away to the North of the Colony.

The following notice is issued by the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 18th at 2.20 p.m. Black Drum hoisted. At 4 p.m. Typhoon centre passing near and to the East of the Colony, moving Northwards.
On the 19th at 5 a.m. Black North Cone hoisted. At 11.40 a.m. The typhoon centre probably passed within 20 miles to the East of Hongkong at 4 p.m. yesterday, and since it must have approached the neighbourhood of Canton.
Forecast: S.W. and S. winds, decreasing; squally, showery.

The Central Police Station informs us that at 12.35 p.m. the typhoon signal was taken down.

To A Correspondent.

We wish we could publish 'Evolution's' letter, but more statements conveyed in the form of questions, without being able to go further, might get ourselves and our correspondent into trouble. For our own part, while willing to assist in exposing abuses, we are not going to risk libel actions on such flimsy allegations.

The Australian Cricketers.

After defeating Yorkshire in the return match at Bradford by 44 runs, the Australian cricketers went on the Sheffield to play the third test match of the tour. Winning the toss, the Australians batted first, and lost three wickets for 11 runs. Trumper and Duff, however, made a prolonged stand, the former scoring 113 and the latter 182, and the whole side put together 462 in the first innings. England scored 240 and 203, leaving the Australians 42 to make to win. They then obtained for the loss of only three wickets. They then travelled to Scotland to play a representative Scottish Eleven at Edinburgh. Batting first, they lost four wickets for 71, but won eventually by an innings and 106 runs. The scores in the return match with Yorkshire were—Australians, 106 and 87; Yorkshire, 77 and 72.

For new blood in your liver—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads diseases in the body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain, etc. etc. Chamberlain's Blood Purifier is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. From Scrofula, Scars, Pimples, Itch, Skin, and Head Diseases, Ringworm, and Scabs of all kinds the effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2/6. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Honour W. M. G. Gurney, Chief Justice.)
Friday, July 18, 1902.

THIEF.

The three men charged with armed robbery on board a junk were found guilty. Two of them were sentenced to seven years' hard labour each and 20 strokes with the birch; the third, a boy of 19, got twelve months' hard labour and was also ordered to receive a whipping of 20 strokes.

ALIBI OF \$10,000.

Pun Pak Lin pleaded not guilty to stealing \$10,000, the moneys of a Chinese bank in Bonanza Street. He was defended by Mr. E. H. Sharp, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. S. Harcourt, solicitor). The following jury was empanelled:—J. D. Logan, C. Perkins, D. A. Andrews, L. E. de Carvalho, A. Ritchie, H. Haynes, E. E. Dwyer.

The Attorney-General (who was instructed by Mr. H. W. Lankford, solicitor) said the money was given to the prisoner, a passenger in the bank, to pay to a firm at No. 182 Des Voeux Road. This was on 20th May last, and shortly after he had gone the prisoner returned to say that he had lost the \$10,000. He told his employers, in answer to their enquiries, that he had not been robbed, and knew nothing as to how he lost the money beyond the simple fact that when he reached the bank he found it to the premises of the firm in Des Voeux Road he put his hand to his breast pocket, where the money had been placed, and found it all gone. Evidence would be led, said the Attorney-General, of a statement alleged to have been made by the prisoner which would be found to coincide with the account he gave to his employers.

Evidence was then led, after which the jury, by five to two, found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

WITH THE CORONATION CONTINGENT.

The Reception in Canada.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, June 13.
Leaving Vancouver at 1 p.m. on Thursday, 5th inst., we commenced our journey across Canada, a journey which will long be remembered by the members of the contingent. Volunteers and regular alike. Throughout, we have been accorded the heartiest of welcomes; at every station the population turned out to greet the visitors, who were cheered as the train moved off. The Chinese and Indians were given a great deal of attention, and everywhere admiration was expressed at their fine physique and smartness. Crowds of girls, ladies and men surrounded these dusky warriors, and at once became interested in all their doings. In fact, they have been warmly received that a sense of pride seems to fill their hearts now. The Hongkong Regiment follows brought hundreds of silver Hongkong dollars with them, and these they exchanged to great advantage, having sold them all along the line.

Not unless one goes through the country can one realise the great Imperial sentiment that exists in Canada. The feeling of patriotism here reaches a high pitch.

Several stoppages were made for drill purposes. At Field, where we arrived at 1 p.m. on the 6th, we stayed for about an hour. While at drill it began to hail, so we proceeded on the way. Rain was reached at 4.30 on the same afternoon, and here a short stay was made the map being a game of football. It had been the intention of the Major to stop a few hours at Banff, but as a telegram was received from the headquarters of the line to push ahead owing to accidents on the line the stay at Banff was therefore foregone. Nothing of incident occurred on the following day until Calgary was reached. Here we were delayed for about 12 hours on account of a wash-out on the line, which caused the death of the engine, and two other engines on the passenger train which preceded us. The line having been put into order, we left Calgary at 8 a.m. on the 7th, and passing through several small stations reached Medicine Hat at 2 p.m., and here we were delayed for an hour.

At Winnipeg thousands came out to meet us. Here we had four hours' leave, and during that time the people of the town did what they could to make the short stay a nice one. Another short stay was made at Fort Williams and held at North Bay and Chalk River the men were drilled. We got to Ottawa at 9 p.m. on the 10th. Great was the disappointment when it became known that we had to proceed right away without having the chance of seeing the capital.

Our destination was reached at 1 a.m. on the 11th. The people of Montreal had turned out to welcome us, but first of waiting, the train having been expected at an earlier hour. They left the station before we got to the city, and on the 12th, where we stopped on Wednesday, the people of Montreal did all in their power to give us the best of times. The streets were packed everywhere without any change; the theatres and other places of amusement were free tickets to us, and the people generally entertained us in all sorts of ways. On Thursday an inspection was held at Champ de Mars by Lt. Colonel and Lord of North Bay and Chalk River the men were drilled. We got to Ottawa at 9 p.m. on the 10th. Great was the disappointment when it became known that we had to proceed right away without having the chance of seeing the capital.

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YESTERDAY'S STORM.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

RATS IN DRAINS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, July 16.

Sir,—I enclose a sketch of a gully with rats in it as we have them in the streets. During the sixteen years I have been in Hongkong, I have never seen rats hiding on the cement slope under the gully-grating, and come out again after a while. If the rats had gone down the gully itself, I do not believe they would come out again. However, to make sure of this, why not carry the cement walk straight up to the grating as I have indicated with red dots? If the rat went in it would be as safe as if it were in a barrel, and it would be down in the first storm either in the pipe or the gully. This would do away with the necessity of having wire screens and the hundred men it takes to clear them.

A barrel half full of water with a couple of inches of stool on top makes a good rat-trap, but this would beat it all to pieces.—Yours,

O. M. A.

THE YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 18th July, Messrs

Cavasjos, Pallanjos and Co. say:—

Since the issue of our last circular, dated the 4th instant, our Yarn Market has remained almost steady. The continued receipts from Bombay, and the rise in the rate of Exchange on India, made some of the importers eager to quit their holdings, which caused, in some instances, a decline of about fifty cents to a dollar per bale, and a large business transpired. The prices at Bombay rule in excess of those ruling here, and a few of the importers are still holding their yarns for future, to secure better rates. Nos. 16s and 20s are in request at current quotations. No. 12s have attracted the attention of the Chinese dealers, and in this case an advance of about fifty cents to a dollar is observable. The increased stock of No. 10s made holders impatient to quit, which led to a decline in value. No. 6s and 8s rule steady at quotations. Sales during the past fortnight consist of about 275 Bales of No. 6s, 10s, 12s, 16s, 20s, 24s, 28s, 32s, 36s, 40s, 44s, 48s, 52s, 56s, 60s, 64s, 68s, 72s, 76s, 80s, 84s, 88s, 92s, 96s, 100s, 104s, 108s, 112s, 116s, 120s, 124s, 128s, 132s, 136s, 140s, 144s, 148s, 152s, 156s, 160s, 164s, 168s, 172s, 176s, 180s, 184s, 188s, 192s, 196s, 200s, 204s, 208s, 212s, 216s, 220s, 224s, 228s, 232s, 236s, 240s, 244s, 248s, 252s, 256s, 260s, 264s, 268s, 272s, 276s, 280s, 284s, 288s, 292s, 296s, 300s, 304s, 308s, 312s, 316s, 320s, 324s, 328s, 332s, 336s, 340s, 344s, 348s, 352s, 356s, 360s, 364s, 368s, 372s, 376s, 380s, 384s, 388s, 392s, 396s, 400s, 404s, 408s, 412s, 416s, 420s, 424s, 428s, 432s, 436s, 440s, 444s, 448s, 452s, 456s, 460s, 464s, 468s, 472s, 476s, 480s, 484s, 488s, 492s, 496s, 500s, 504s, 508s, 512s, 516s, 520s, 524s, 528s, 532s, 536s, 540s, 544s, 548s, 552s, 556s, 560s, 564s, 568s, 572s, 576s, 580s, 584s, 588s, 592s, 596s, 600s, 604s, 608s, 612s, 616s, 620s, 624s, 628s, 632s, 636s, 640s, 644s, 648s, 652s, 656s, 660s, 664s, 668s, 672s, 676s, 680s, 684s, 688s, 692s, 696s, 700s, 704s, 708s, 712s, 716s, 720s, 724s, 728s, 732s, 736s, 740s, 744s, 748s, 752s, 756s, 760s, 764s, 768s, 772s, 776s, 780s, 784s, 788s, 792s, 796s, 800s, 804s, 808s, 812s, 816s, 820s, 824s, 828s, 832s, 836s, 840s, 844s, 848s, 852s, 856s, 860s, 864s, 868s, 872s, 876s, 880s, 884s, 888s, 892s, 896s, 900s, 904s, 908s, 912s, 916s, 920s, 924s, 928s, 932s, 936s, 940s, 944s, 948s, 952s, 956s, 960s, 964s, 968s, 972s, 976s, 980s, 984s, 988s, 992s, 996s, 1000s, 1004s, 1008s, 1012s, 1016s, 1020s, 1024s, 1028s, 1032s, 1036s, 1040s, 1044s, 1048s, 1052s, 1056s, 1060s, 1064s, 1068s, 1072s, 1076s, 1080s, 1084s, 1088s, 1092s, 1096s, 1100s, 1104s, 1108s, 1112s, 1116s, 1120s, 1124s, 1128s, 1132s, 1136s, 1140s, 1144s, 1148s, 1152s,

